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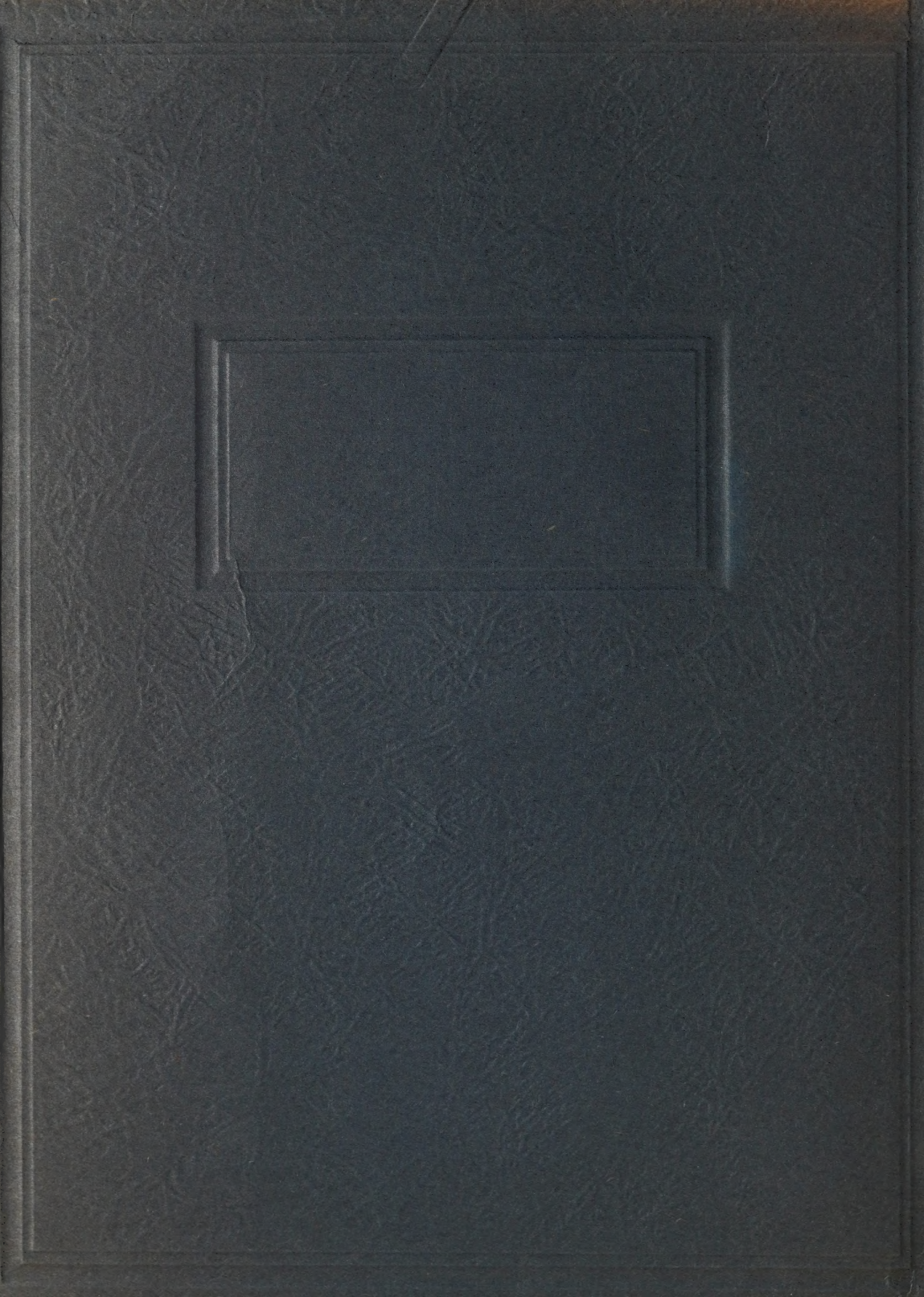
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- A56

ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

1 January to 31 December 1965



CA20N

AJ 61

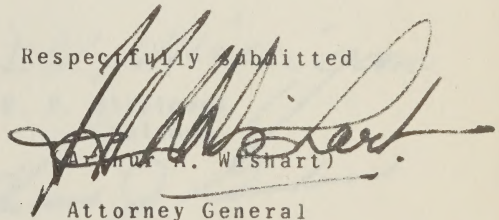
- A56

The Honourable W. Earl Rowe, P.C. (C) LL.D., D.Sc., Soc.,
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present the
Report of the Ontario Police Commission covering the
period January 1st, 1965 to December 31st, 1965.

Respectfully submitted

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Arthur A. Wishart', is written over the typed name.

Arthur A. Wishart
Attorney General

Department of the Attorney General

ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

The Honourable A. A. Wishart, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Attorney General for Ontario.

The undersigned, pursuant to section 39a(7)
of the Police Act, have the honour to present for filing,
the fourth annual report of the Ontario Police Commission,
for the period January 1st, 1965 to December 31st, 1965.

R. P. Milligan
(R. P. Milligan)
Chairman

Thomas J. Graham
(Thomas J. Graham)

H. A. Sparling
(H. A. Sparling)

April 27, 1966

ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

R. P. Milligan, Q.C.,
Chairman

Magistrate T. J. Graham
Member


Maj-Gen. H. A. Sparling, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D.
Member

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

January 1 - December 31, 1965

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ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

R. P. Milligan, Q.C.
- Chairman
Magistrate T. J. Graham,
- Member
Maj-Gen. H. A. Sparling,
C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D.
- Member

Advisory Committee
Ontario Police
College

Ontario
Provincial Police
E. H. Silk, Q.C.
- Commissioner
Sec. 40(2)
The Police Act

ADMINISTRATION

A. V. GODDEN
- Executive Officer
MISS E. S. MATHER
- Secretary
MR. G. FULTON
- Driver
MISS I. SZYMANIUK
- Receptionist

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE

J. L. MENNILL
- Director

ADVISORY SERVICES

W. H. CLARK
- Senior Adviser
R. KERR
- Adviser
F. J. TAYLOR
- Adviser
I. L. ROBERTSON
- Adviser (decd.)
MRS. K. THORPE
- Secretary

INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS

H. S. THURSTON
W. R. LEE
MISS G. COWIE
- Secretary

ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

January 1st - December 31st, 1964

G E N E R A L

- - - - -

During the year 1965 the Ontario Police Commission, through its Advisers, continued its previously announced survey of the general policing and maintenance of law and order in the Province. This obviously entailed a close look at what police forces there are, the areas for which they are responsible, their adequacy to perform their functions, and what improvements could be made for the better policing of that particular area. Whereas last year we could only speak of an emerging picture, we now have a fairly complete and clear picture of the policing and the police needs of the Province. While on the whole the picture is good and rather reassuring, there is no room for complacency. Inadequacies do exist in the general picture and in particular areas and municipalities as is shown elsewhere in this Report in the part on Municipal Police Forces. These inadequacies can and must be obviated.

Organized crime, and let us not hide the fact, is here operating amongst us and there is evidence of syndicate

organizational control or, at the least, infiltration into criminal activities with an attempt to exercise a measure of control, with an eye towards complete control, with results detrimental, to put it mildly, to the welfare of our people. To combat, and where possible forestall, these activities we need three things:-

1. Intelligence - which means knowledge of who they are, where they are, and their plans. Military authorities acknowledge that surprise is the greatest of strategical and tactical weapons. Without criminal intelligence, and we are using this term in its broadest sense, this element of surprise is on the side of the criminal. It is the function of the Intelligence Officers of the Police Forces of this Province to deny them, the criminals, this advantage. Never was the truism "Forewarned is forearmed" more apt. One measure, amongst others, taken to improve co-ordination, correlation and dissemination of criminal intelligence is outlined in that part of this Report dealing with Investigation of Crime.
2. Intercommunication - Information of suspected and accomplished criminal activities must be quickly and accurately placed in the hands of the police of the Province. We believe that, with the inauguration of the police teletypewriter intercommunication services in May, 1965, we have a system which we can modestly claim to be unsurpassed, if equalled.

3. Combative Forces - As with any military operation, intelligence of enemy activities is of little avail unless an efficient, well organized, well trained, well equipped combative force, with sufficient strength, is at hand to strike at the proper time and place. This means that this Province should be organized into an allied combative force of municipal and provincial police forces, each capable of doing its part for the common effort. Weak links must be strengthened or eliminated so that this Province will eventually be policed by a system of strong municipal police forces in co-operation and allied with the Ontario Provincial Police and these co-operating and working together with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Quebec Provincial and Municipal Police, the Police Forces of the United States of America, and other Countries, for, as it has been stated, the criminal element recognize no boundaries whether they be municipal, provincial or international.

In furtherance of the above mentioned objectives, your Commission is attacking the problems of -

1. Amalgamation of police forces and its attendant problems of area police forces and designation of police forces under the Police Act.
2. Elimination of smaller police forces where amalgamation is not feasible to give them the required strength of efficiency.
3. The role of Special Constables, Auxiliary Police and By-law Enforcement Officers.

4. The role of police officers in the juvenile delinquency problem and the possibility of establishing a system of Juvenile Liaison Officers with which Great Britain has had considerable success.
5. Better training, resulting in greater efficiency of all police officers of all ranks through courses at the Ontario Police College.
6. Ensuring that command positions in police forces are filled with competent, qualified individuals. This to be accomplished, as contemplated by the Police Act, by enacting Regulations governing -
 - (a) Establishment of ranks and
 - (b) Prescribing qualifying courses of training for these ranks at the Ontario Police College.
7. Ensuring that all forces have the necessary equipment to do the job expected of them as combative forces.
8. A repository of criminal records and statistics, gathered from all available sources for assistance to those actively engaged in law enforcement, as well as those engaged in studies of criminology.
9. A general revision of the Regulations governing discipline in police forces. It is considered of vital importance that police officers be governed by a code of discipline that will not only ensure effective discipline within the forces but also ensure that an officer will be fairly and justly dealt with, having regard to his rights as an individual and his status as a police officer.

10. Safeguarding the citizen against unwarranted encroachments on his civil liberty by over zealous police officers. Your Commission ever has in mind as, it is convinced, do the governing authorities of police forces, chief constables and police officers of this Province, the dictum "The Police Officer is the protector not the destroyer of the rights and liberties of the citizen."

These, and other problems, your Commission is endeavouring to solve, in the hope that it may, to the best of its ability, contribute to an orderly Society. In its endeavours your Commission has had the benefit of consultations (particularly with regard to recommending revision of the Regulations governing discipline) with the Association of Municipal Police Governing Authorities, the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Police Association of Ontario, and acknowledges their very helpful constructive criticism.

We must mention that your Commission had the misfortune, as did this Province, to lose by death one of its most valued and esteemed servants, Mr. I. L. Robertson, formerly Chief of Police of the City of Sault Ste. Marie, and Adviser on Police Services for Northern Ontario to this Commission. In the short time he was with us he demonstrated his worth, and his loss is keenly felt.

To take his place we were fortunate to obtain the services of Mr. J. S. McLaren, formerly Chief of the Improvement District of Elliot Lake, whose knowledge of Northern Ontario and its police needs eminently qualifies him to fill the gap left by the loss of Mr. Robertson.

II

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

As of December 31, 1965 there were 268 municipal police forces in the Province of Ontario which employed one or more police officers. In addition, some 16 municipalities with Village status were using their police officer for other than police duties and accordingly were receiving only part-time policing. A further 36 municipalities discharged their obligation under the Police Act by entering into a contract with the Ontario Provincial Police.

The following table indicates the number and strength of the various forces throughout the Province, exclusive of the municipalities policed by the Ontario Provincial Police.

DECEMBER 31, 1965

1 man forces (full-time)	-	48
2 - 5 man forces	-	101
6 - 9 man forces	-	41
10 -14 man forces	-	24
15 -19 man forces	-	12
20 -24 man forces	-	8
25 -49 man forces	-	14
50 -99 man forces	-	13
100+ man forces	-	<u>7</u>
		<u>268</u>

The status of these 268 municipalities is as follows:

Metropolitan Area	-	1
Cities	-	31
Towns	-	130
Townships	-	48
Villages	-	51
Improvement Districts	-	4
Counties	-	2
Niagara Parks	-	<u>1</u>
		<u>268</u>

In 1965, five police forces were disbanded by way of area amalgamation and four forces were disbanded by the local Governing Authority.

The density and strength of municipal police forces within the various counties and districts of the Province are illustrated at Appendix MF 1 (Southern Ontario) and Appendix MF 2 (Northern Ontario) respectively.

GOVERNING AUTHORITIES - MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

Municipal police forces are governed in two ways:

- (a) By Municipal Council.
- (b) By a Board of Commissioners of Police constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Police Act.

Cities, and other municipalities with population in excess of 15,000 and which maintain a police force, are required by Statute to have a Board. Others may voluntarily pass a by-law constituting a Board.

Of the total number of forces in existence at the end of the year, 90 were governed by Boards of Commissioners of Police, 49 having been created by the Municipal Council voluntarily passing the necessary by-law, the remaining 178 forces being governed by the Council of the Municipality.

Municipalities having Boards -		<u>1965</u>
Metropolitan Area	-	1
Cities	-	31
Towns	-	41
Townships	-	<u>17</u>
		90
Municipalities not having a Board	-	<u>178</u>
		<u>268</u>

In the year 1965 the strength of the municipal police forces totalled 6985 officers. Another 130 Provincial Police officers were employed in policing municipalities under contract. (1964 figures - 6728 and 120 respectively).

A total of 923 new police officers were hired by the municipal police forces during 1965, either to fill existing vacancies or to meet the needs of expansion. Of this total 489 attended a training course at the Ontario Police College in the same year. (The corresponding figures in 1964 were 606 and 333 respectively).

A total of 524 municipal police officers resigned or retired in the calendar year 1965, the reasons for resignations being as follows:

(a) At the request of superior authority	-	78
(b) To serve with other police forces	-	62
(c) Health reasons	-	18
(d) Dissatisfaction with conditions or pay	-	89
(e) Personal reasons (including retirement on pension)	-	277

(Note - there are no comparative figures for 1964).

A total of 248 municipal police officers were promoted in the year within the following two categories.

(a) Constable to N.C.O. - 176

(b) N.C.O. to commissioned rank - 72

(Corresponding figures for 1964 were 246 promoted of which 185 were Constable to N.C.O. and 61 N.C.O. to commissioned rank).

211 of these officers attended suitable qualifying courses or examinations as under -

Ontario Police College - 68

Force facilities - 125

University Courses,
R.C.M.P., FBI., etc. - 18

(Corresponding figures for 1964 showed 285 of a total of 346 promoted attending suitable qualifying courses or examinations, with 105 under the auspices of the Ontario Police College, 152 Force facilities, 28 University Courses, R.C.M.P., FBI., etc.)

The total budget for all municipal police forces in Ontario, including municipalities policed under contract by the Ontario Provincial Police, amounted to \$55,526,194.

(Corresponding figure for 1964 - \$52,245,678).

The total population of all municipalities in Ontario with their own police forces, and policed under contract by the Ontario Provincial Police, was 5,522,631, (1964 - 5,343,983) - an increase of 178,648.

Thus the per capita cost of municipal police services in the calendar year 1965 amounted to \$10.04, (1964 - \$9.78)

The Ontario Provincial Police budget for 1965 was \$23,907,000. Assuming a population of 6,500,000, this then gives us a per capita cost of policing the Province of \$12.22, (1964 - \$12.00).

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 39b. of the Police Act the Commission provided certain services to the Police Governing Authorities and Chief Constables respecting various phases of police administration, efficiency, promotions, adequacy, and other pertinent matters relating to police operations. During the year 1965 these services consisted of the following:

Regular and Special Surveys of Municipal Police Forces. (It is noted that 13 special surveys, other than routine, occupied the time of Advisers from 1 to 4 weeks on each case).	- 300
Complaints investigated involving police forces	- 34
Complaints investigated regarding assaults by police officers	- 8
Investigation and preparation for "Hearing"	- 1
Assistance provided, upon request, to Police Governing Authorities in the appointment of Chiefs of Police and other departmental promotions	- 9
Meetings, upon request, with municipal authorities in connection with police operation within their individual departments	- 30
Meetings, upon request, with Boards of Commissioners of Police regarding police matters	- 7
Enquiries made in connection with possible amalgamation of police forces	- 6

There were also thirteen Senior Officers' Conferences attended in various parts of the Province. These meetings deal with police organization and crime prevention methods.

Arising from these activities the following inadequacies were considered to exist:

STRENGTH - In 109 municipalities the forces, to be fully effective, were considered to have insufficient personnel.

ACCOMMODATION - Police accommodation in some 99 municipalities were considered inadequate in that they lacked sufficient space for general office duties, report writing, lunch room facilities, storage space, toilet facilities etc. (In many cases these facilities have been or are in process of being improved).

RECORDS - In the main the larger forces are maintaining good records systems. However there are some 80 forces whose records require modernization. The Commission, through its Advisers, have attempted to improve and standardize the records and filing system of the various police forces. This is being successfully accomplished by the introduction and distribution of standardized forms and filing system. The system as recommended has been adopted by many forces, while others are preparing to adopt it in the year 1966.

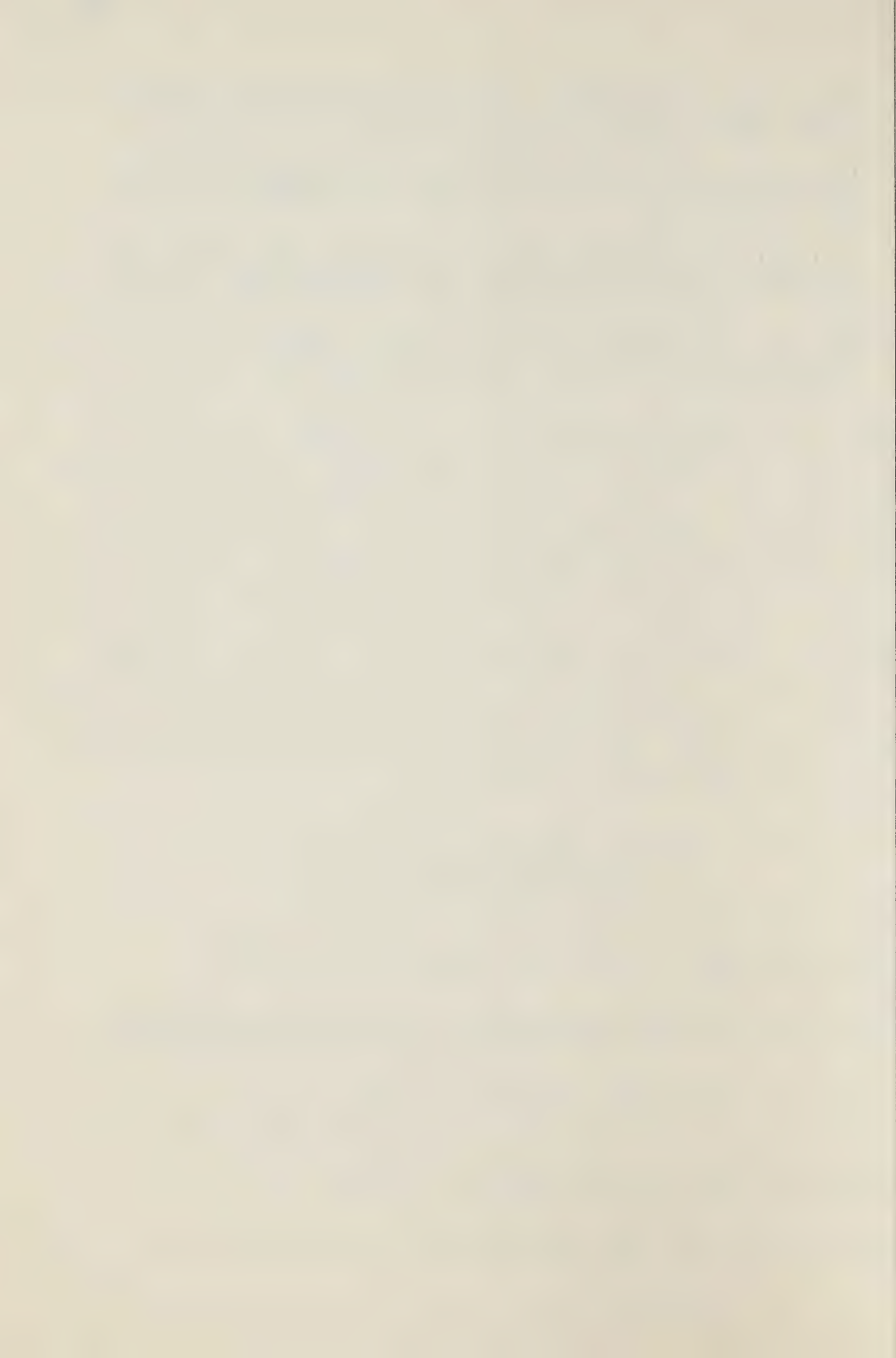
TRAINING - While there has been encouraging progress in police training during the year, due to the facilities offered at the Ontario Police College, and also through In-service Training, thus greatly improving police standards, some 134 forces were considered to have training inadequacies, the majority of these being the smaller forces of under five men in strength. The Commission's training objectives, as reported last year, continue to be -

- (a) That every police officer shall be provided with training at the Ontario Police College at Avlmer.
- (b) That every recruit be required to successfully complete the Recruit Training Course before his permanent appointment to the force.
- (c) That all promotions be made within a force only after the candidates for promotion have been qualified by training, written examination and appearance before a selection board.
- (d) That all candidates for the position of Chief of Police be required to successfully complete an approved course for such position.

LOCK-UPS - On the assumption that lock-ups, other than those in County jails, form part of police accommodations, they were included in accommodation inspections by the Advisers. In 77 municipalities the cell accommodation was found to be inadequate due to such conditions as uncleanness, lack of sanitary facilities, poor construction and materials, and accessibility. In many municipalities where cell accommodation is lacking, it necessitates the police transporting prisoners long distances to and from court to the detriment of police services in the locality.

AREAS OF POSSIBLE AMAIGAMATION OF POLICE FORCES

1. The Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William.
2. The City of North Bay and the Township of West Ferris and Widdifield.
3. The Cities of Ottawa and Eastview, and the Township of Nepean, the Village of Rockcliffe Park and part of Gloucester Township.
4. The City of Oshawa and the Town of Whitby.
5. The Town of Ajax and designated portion of Pickering Township.
6. Exclusive of Metropolitan Toronto, the police forces in the County of York could be merged.
7. The City of Barrie and the Townships of Innisfil and Essa.

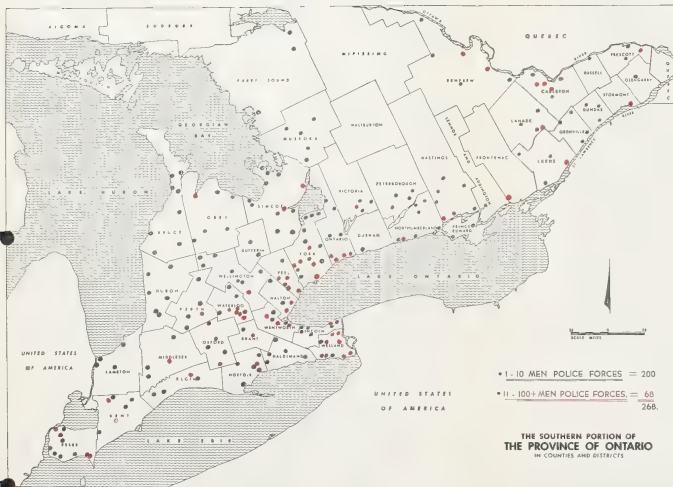


8. The Towns of Midland and Penetanguishene, and the designated portion of the Township of Tiny.
9. The Towns of Brampton, Port Credit, and Streetsville, with the Townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto, and the Village of Bolton.
10. The Cities of Kitchener and Waterloo, and the Township of Waterloo.
11. The City of Galt, and the Towns of Preston and Hespeler.
12. The Town of Stoney Creek and the Township of Saltfleet.
13. The City of Sarnia and the Township of Sarnia.
14. The Town of Grimsby and the Township of North Grimsby.

General location of the above are illustrated -

In Appendix MF 3 - Southern Ontario

In Appendix MF 4 - Northern Ontario



MANITOBA

KENOA

RUSSON

QUEBEC

JAMES BAY

PAINT SHOPS

TRAUNDE BAY

COCHRANE

LAKE SUPERIOR

THUNDERBAY

LUCKY

ALICOMA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LAKE MICHIGAN

LAKE HURON

PARRY SOUND

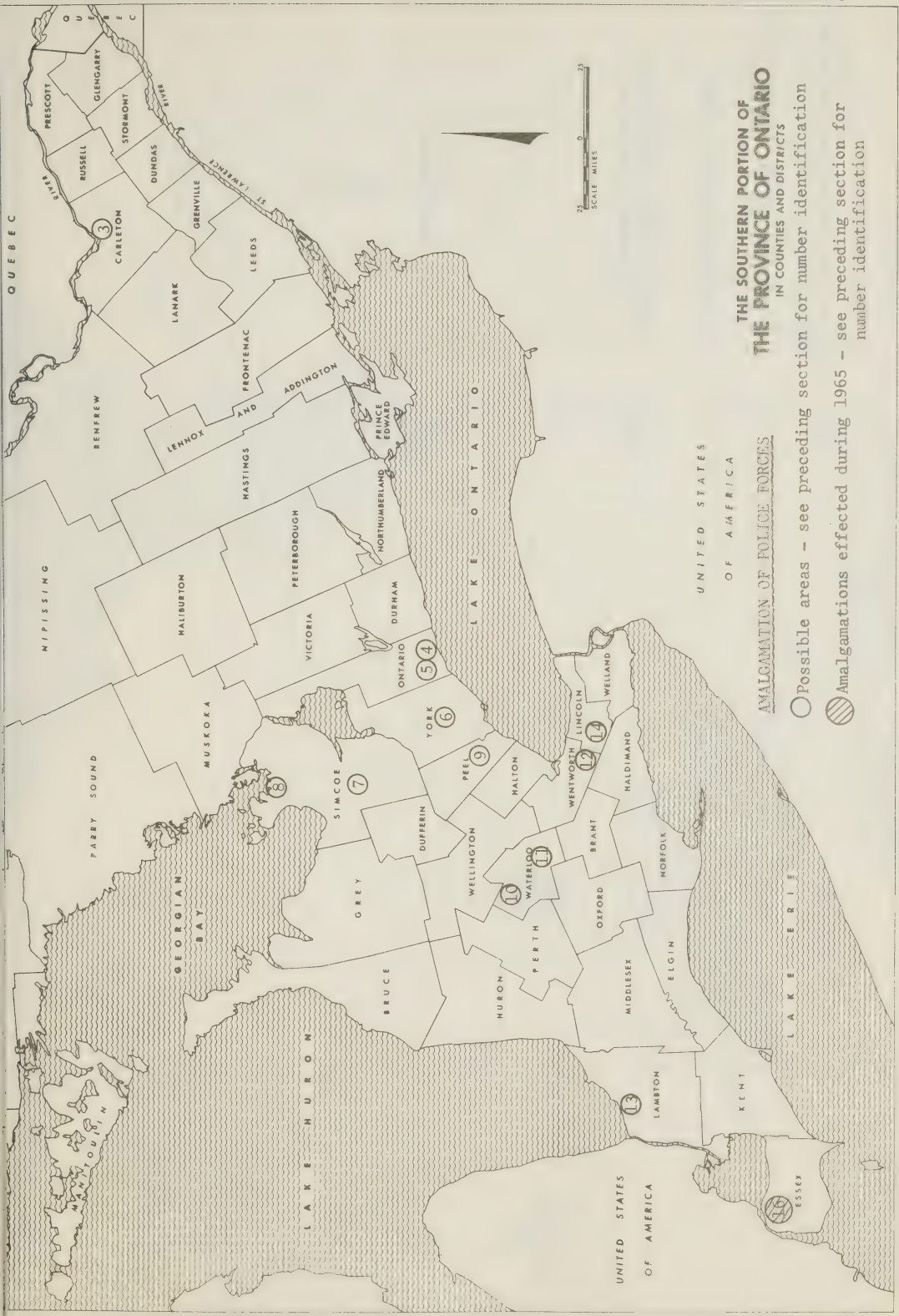
SEMPER



THE NORTHERN PORTION OF
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
IN COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS

- 1 - 10 MEN POLICE FORCES
- 11 - 100 + MEN POLICE FORCES.

QUEBEC



THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
IN COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS

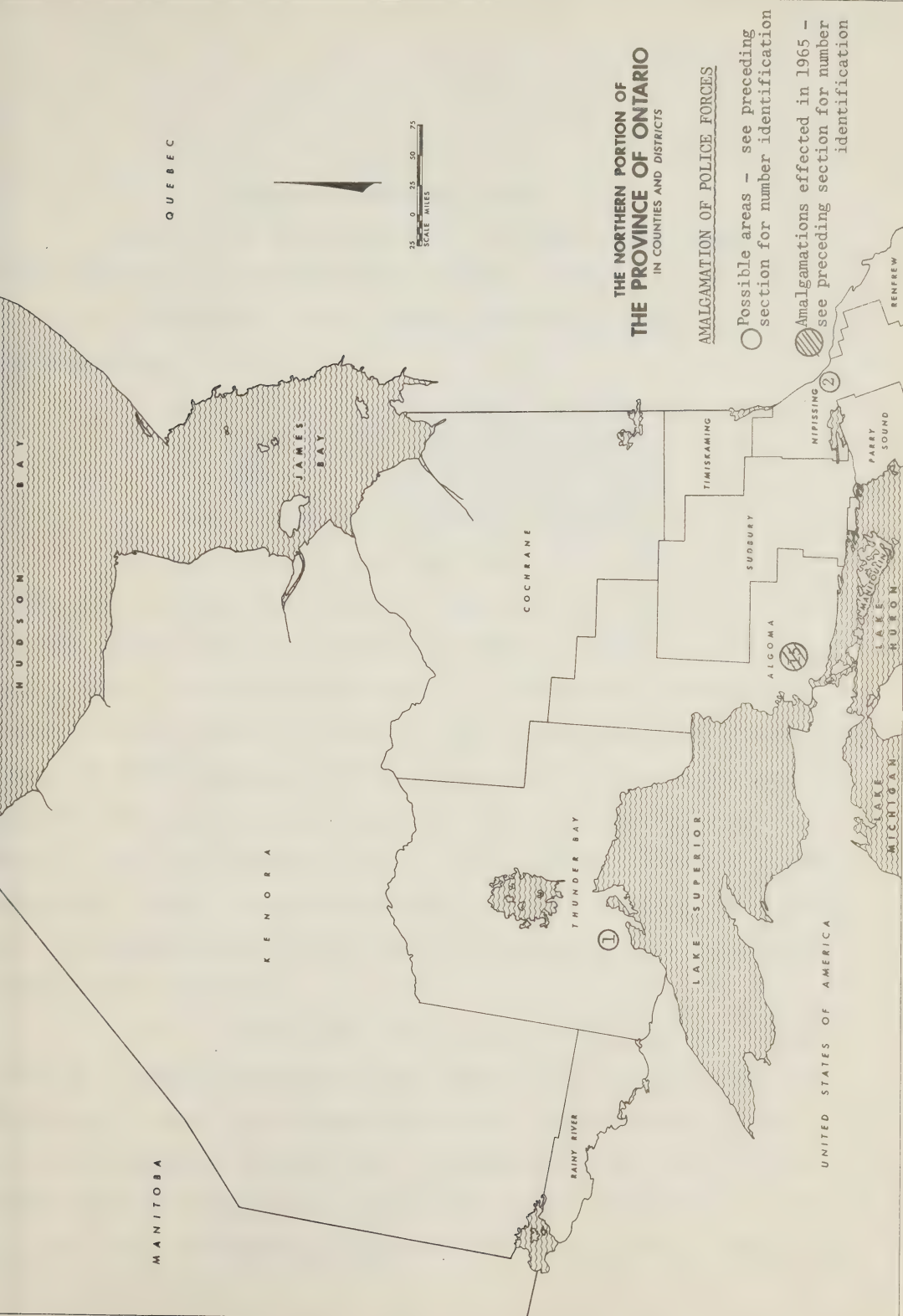
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
AMALGAMATION OF POLICE FORCES

- Possible areas - see preceding section for number identification
- ◐ Amalgamations effected during 1965 - see preceding section for number identification

UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

L A K E E R I E

L A K E O N T A R I O



MANITOBA

QUEBEC

KENORA

COCHRANE

THUNDER BAY

SAINTE RIVER

①

LAKE SUPERIOR

LAKE MICHIGAN

LAKE HURON

LAKE PARRY SOUND

JAMES BAY

HUDSON BAY

THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO IN COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS

AMALGAMATION OF POLICE FORCES

- Possible areas - see preceding section for number identification
- ⊗ Amalgamations effected in 1965 - see preceding section for number identification

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RENFREW

②

ALGOMA

SUBURRY

TIMISKAMING

25 0 25 50 75
SCALE MILES

III

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE

Part IV of the Police Act of Ontario, which deals with the Ontario Provincial Police Force, contains, as one of its first provisions, the following subsection, namely subsection 2 of Section 40 -

"Subject to the direction of the Ontario Police Commission as approved by the Attorney General, the Commissioner has the general control and administration of the Ontario Provincial Police Force and the employees connected therewith."

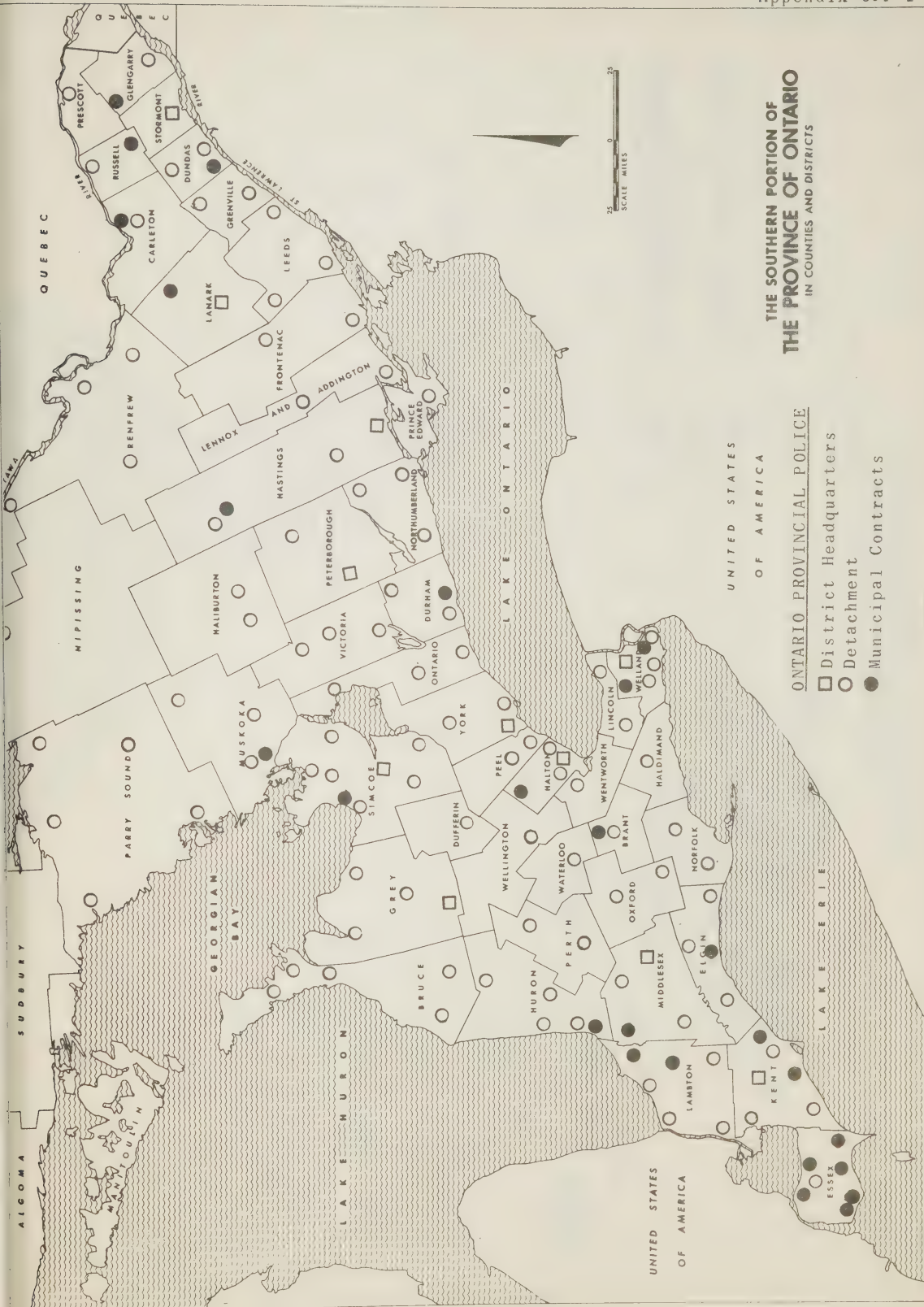
As stated in our previous Annual Report for the year 1964, after consultation with the Honourable the Attorney General, it was agreed that this subsection should be interpreted to mean, as it states, that the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police has the general control and administration of that Force, and that this Commission should give direction only on matters of general and broad policy and not on the actual operation of the Force; that the Attorney General grant general approval for such direction subject to the responsibility of the Commission to refer to the Attorney General for specific approval, policy matters of particular significance.

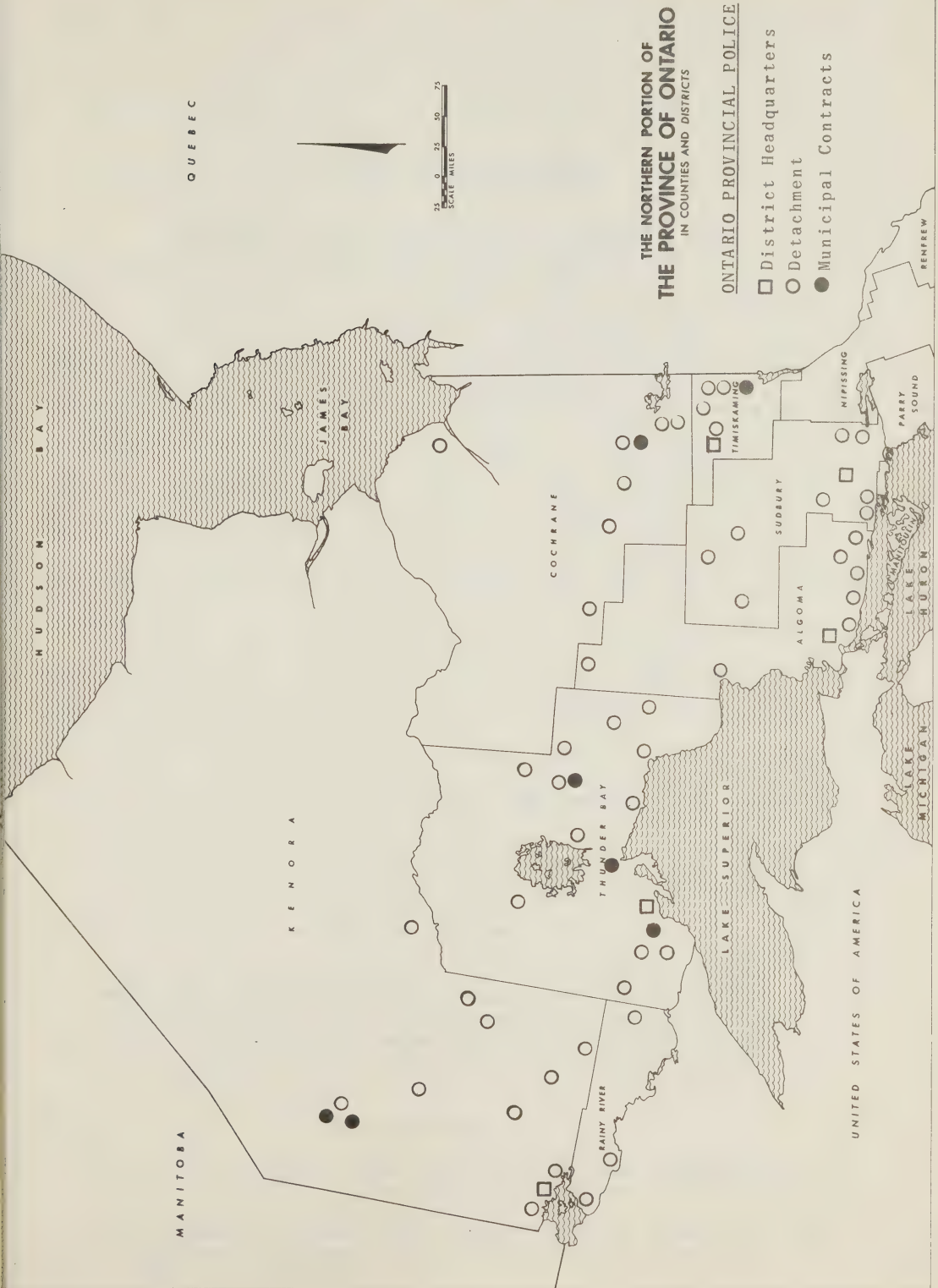
This interpretation has created a satisfactory arrangement of friendly co-operation and appreciation of the respective functions between this Commission and the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police Force. Anyone who is at all familiar with the high standard attained by that Force, which has so enhanced its prestige, must acknowledge the constant and zealous efforts of

Commissioner Eric Silk and his Staff.

The Commissioner is required, by Section 41a. of the Police Act of Ontario, to file an Annual Report with the Attorney General upon the affairs of that Force. Consequently it does not form a part of this Commission's Report.

The nature and density of policing undertaken by the Ontario Provincial Police Force in the various counties and districts of the Province are illustrated at Appendix OPP I (Southern Ontario) and Appendix OPP 2(Northern Ontario). These may be compared with the charts showing the locations of municipal police forces, enabling one to have a picture of the general policing of the Province.





IV.

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE

The Ontario Police College is playing a vital role in the training and qualifying of police officers for the police forces of Ontario. As mentioned in the General part of this Report this is requisite to the efficiency of police forces. Essentially the school has concentrated firstly on the training of young recruits who have just joined a police force with no previous police experience. These are the police officers of the future. Secondly they provide a General Training Course for older, experienced police officers who, outside of in-service training had, until the establishment of the College, no opportunity of attending a course at a police training school. This Course will gradually disappear as we approach the day when all forces will be manned by officers who had qualified at a Recruit Course during a probationary period and before being taken on permanent strength. It is estimated that this General Course can be eliminated within a period of five years. The College would then provide courses as follows:-

1. A Recruit Course of 12 weeks, divided into two parts each of 6 weeks' duration. This Course is presently being provided at the College and it is estimated that it will eventually be made a mandatory Course for all recruits before being taken on the permanent strength of a force.
2. Promotional Qualifying Courses.
 - (a) An NCO. Course: qualifying First Class Constables for promotion to the ranks of Non Commissioned Officers.
 - (b) A Command Course: qualifying a man for promotion from NCO rank to Commissioned Officer rank, Inspector to Chief of Police.

3. Refresher Courses: designed to keep officers of all ranks up to date on all phases of police work.

4. Special Courses such as -

- (a) Traffic Control
- (b) Investigation of Crime
- (c) Intelligence Officers' Course
- (d) Other special courses in fields of police work as needs develop.

It can readily be seen how this would place a career in the police services on a high plane, thus enhancing the image and prestige of a police officer, his opportunities to improve his position being limited only by his ambition, industry and ability. It is also hoped that a system can be devised whereby a police officer may, if he so desires, raise his general academic standard.

Your Commission acknowledges the very fine efforts of Director J. L. Mennill, Deputy Director E. A. Knight, and Staff, in the direction and development of the College.

We have now reached the stage where the whole future of the Police College must be given careful consideration. The need for additional and permanent accommodation and equipment is urgent. With this in mind, your Commission, with the invaluable help of the Advisory Committee, has in preparation a Report to the Honourable the Attorney General with recommendations as to the future of the College.

The Annual Report of the Director follows.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
TRAINING GIVEN AT THE ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE
CALENDAR YEAR 1965

I am again gratified to report that the volume of training given by the College increased appreciably. The training given in terms of student weeks of training per annum since the College opened is as follows:

Calendar year 1963	-	5565 student weeks
Calendar year 1964	-	7228 student weeks
Calendar year 1965	-	9087 student weeks

During the year 1965 the twelve week Recruit Course was divided into two parts, A & B of six weeks each. The results of this change will be evaluated during 1966 and consideration will be given as to the better course of action for the future.

An additional 34 Forces sent men for training in 1965 which had not previously used the training facilities of the College.

The co-operation of Forces in replying to the questionnaire sent out in January 1965 was most gratifying. All but 27 Forces forwarded replies and the data received represented about 99.5% of all police in the Province. This information has been most helpful in planning for future training.

A detailed statistical report of the men trained by courses for the participating Forces is attached.

SGD. J. L. Mennill
Director,
Ontario Police College.

COURSES GIVEN IN 1965

&

NUMBERS ATTENDING

	Municipal Depts.	O.P.P.	Others	Total
Recruit Training (12 Weeks)	105	220	1	326
Recruit Training Part "A"	93	281	-	374
General Police Training "A"	185	4	-	189
Supervisory & Command Training	76	-	-	76
Criminal Investigation	37	-	-	37
Police Administration - Part "A"	34	-	-	34
- Part "B"	35	-	-	35
Ontario Traffic Conference:				
- Enforcement	15	4	11	30
- Engineering	-	-	27	27
Law Enforcement (Dept. of Lands & Forests)	-	-	22	22
Mob & Riot Control	119	5	-	124
Criminal Intelligence Seminar	20	2	7	29
T O T A L	719	516	68	1303

LEGEND FOR TRAINING PROGRAM ON FOLLOWING PAGES

RECR.	-	RECRUIT TRAINING (12 weeks)
"A"		
RECR.	-	RECRUIT TRAINING PART "A"
GPTA	-	GENERAL POLICE TRAINING "A"
S&C	-	SUPERVISORY & COMMAND TRAINING
C. I.	-	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION (Intelligence Officers
"A"	"B"	
P.A. and P.A.	-	POLICE ADMINISTRATION PARTS "A" & "B"
OTC	-	ONTARIO TRAFFIC CONFERENCE (Traffic Course)

PARTICIPATION OF MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

& THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE

IN

THE ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE TRAINING PROGRAM

1965

POLICE DEPARTMENT	COMPLE- MENT	"A" RECR.	"A" RECR.	G.P.T.A.	S&C	C.I.	"A" P.A.	"B" P.A.	OTC	TOTAL
1. AJAX	11	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	5
2. AMHERSTBURG	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
3. ANCASTER TWP.	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
4. ATIKOKAN TWP.	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5. AURORA	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
6. BARRIE	26	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
7. BARRY'S BAY	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8. BEAMSVILLE	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
9. BELLEVILLE	41	2	-	4	3	1	1	-	1	12
10. BERTIE TWP.	14	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
11. BLEZARD TWP.	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
12. BLIND RIVER	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
13. BOWMANVILLE	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
14. BRADFORD	4	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
15. BRAMPTON	26	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	7
16. BRANTFORD	84	3	-	9	-	2	-	-	-	14
17. BROCKVILLE	24	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
18. BURLINGTON	47	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	7
19. CALEDONIA	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
20. CAMPBELLFORD	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
21. CAPREOL	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2

POLICE DEPARTMENT	COMPLE- MENT	RECR.	"A" RECR.	GPTA.	S&C	C.I.	"A" P.A.	"B" P.A.	OTC	TOTAL
22. CHAPLEAU	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
23. CHATHAM	47	-	1	6	2	1	1	1	-	12
24. CHINGUACOUSY TWP.	12	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
25. CLINTON TWP.	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
26. COBOURG	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
27. COLCHESTER S.TWP.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28. COLLINGWOOD	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
29. COPPER CLIFF	18	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
30. CORNWALL	58	-	2	6	2	1	1	-	1	13
31. DEEP RIVER	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
32. DELHI	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
33. DUNNVILLE	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
34. EASTVIEW	24	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	4
35. EAST GWILLIMBURY	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
36. ELLIOT LAKE	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
37. ESPANOLA	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
38. ESSEX	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
39. FALCONBRIDGE/ ONAPING	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
40. FORT ERIE	17	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3
41. FORT FRANCES	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
42. FORT WILLIAM	65	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	8
43. GALT	33	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
44. GEORGETOWN	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
45. GLOUCESTER TWP.	19	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	5
46. GODERICH	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
47. GRIMSBY	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2

POLICE DEPARTMENT	COMPLE- MENT	"A"			"A"			"B"		TOTAL
		RECR.	RECR.	GPTA.	S&C.	C.I.	P.A.	P.A.	OTC.	
48. GUELPH	48	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	6
49. HAMILTON	409	3	6	13	-	2	1	1	-	26
50. HAWKESBURY	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
51. HEARST	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
52. HESPELER	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
53. HUMBERSTONE TWP.	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
54. KAPUSKASING	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
55. KEEWATIN	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
56. KENORA	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
57. KINCARDINE	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
58. KING TWP.	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
59. KINGSTON	85	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
60. KITCHENER	102	6	6	12	7	1	2	3	1	38
61. LAKEHEAD HARBOUR POLICE		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
62. LEAMINGTON	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
63. LINDSAY	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
64. LONDON	216	7	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	14
65. MARKHAM TWP.	17	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
66. MEAFORD	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
67. METRO TORONTO	2561	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	6
68. MIDLAND	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
69. MILTON	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
70. NEELON-GARSON	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
71. NEPEAN	25	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	7
72. NEW LISKEARD	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
73. NEWMARKET	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

POLICE DEPARTMENT	COMPLE- MENT	REC.	"A" RECR.	GPTA.	S&C.	C.I.	"A" P.A.	"B" P.A.	OTC.	TOTAL
74. NIAGARA(Town)	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
75. NIAGARA FALLS	73	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
76. NORTH BAY	36	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
77. OAKVILLE	50	4	-	4	-	-	2	1	-	11
78. O.P.P.	2736	220	281	4	-	-	-	-	4	509
79. ORILLIA	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
80. OSHAWA	90	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
81. OTTAWA	451	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
82. PARIS	9	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
83. PEMBROKE	19	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	5
84. PENETANGUISHENE	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
85. PERTH	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
86. PETERBOROUGH	73	4	4	-	2	2	1	1	1	15
87. PICKERING TWP.	18	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
88. PETROLIA	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
89. PORT ARTHUR	64	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
90. PORT COLBORNE	22	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
91. PORT ELGIN	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
92. PORT HOPE	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
93. PRESTON	14	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
94. RENFREW	11	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
95. RICHMOND HILL	20	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	4
96. RAINY RIVER	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
97. RIVERSIDE	16	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	4
98. SALT FLEET TWP.	11	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
99. SANDWICH EAST	18	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5

POLICE DEPARTMENT	COMPLE- MENT	"A"			"A"			"B"		TOTAL
		RECR.	RECR.	GPTA.	S&C.	C.I.	P.A.	P.A.	OTC.	
100. SANDWICH WEST	22	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	4
101. SARNIA	70	-	-	7	1	1	1	1	2	13
102. SARNIA TWP.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
103. SAULT STE. MARIE	88	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	8
104. SCHREIBER TWP.	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
105. SHELBURNE	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
106. SIMCOE	15	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
107. SMITHS FALLS	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
108. SOUTHAMPTON	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
109. ST. CATHARINES	110	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	7
110. ST. THOMAS	29	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
111. STONEY CREEK	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
112. STRATFORD	28	1	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	8
113. STRATHROY	7	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
114. STREETSVILLE	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
115. SUDBURY	82	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	6
116. TECK TWP.	18	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
117. THOROLD	20	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	4
118. TILLSONBURG	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
119. TISDALE TWP.	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
120. TORONTO TWP.	96	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	-	14
121. TRENTON	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
122. VAUGHAN TWP.	20	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
123. WAINFLEET TWP.	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
124. WALLACEBURG	14	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
125. WATERFORD	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2

POLICE DEPARTMENT	COMPLE- MENT	"A"					"A"	"B"	OTC.	TOTAL
		RECR.	RECR.	GPTA.	S&C.	C.I.	P.A.	P.A.		
126. WATERLOO	30	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
127. WATERLOO TWP.	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
128. WELLAND	49	2	2	3	2	1	-	1	1	12
129. WEST FERRIS	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
130. WHITCHURCH	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
131. WHITNEY TWP.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
132. WIDDIFIELD TWP.	14	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	5
133. WINDSOR	214	15	16	16	10	2	1	-	-	60
134. WOODSTOCK	31	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
T O T A L S		326	374	189	76	37	34	35	19	1090

V.

POLICE FORCES INTERCOMMUNICATION

By Section 39b. (fa) of the Police Act it is the function of this Commission -

"Subject to the approval of the Attorney General, to establish and require the installation of an intercommunication system for the police forces in Ontario and to govern its operation and procedures."

On May 5th, 1965, the Ontario Police Forces Teletypewriter Communication Network was officially placed in operation at its operational headquarters situated at the Ontario Provincial Police General Headquarters, Toronto, by the Honourable J.N. Allan, Provincial Treasurer, representing the Prime Minister of Ontario, in the presence of the Honourable the Attorney General, members of the Ontario Police Commission and other distinguished guests.

This network now provides intercommunication between 70 municipal police forces in the Province, 60 stations of the Ontario Provincial Police including General Headquarters, and to three related organizations with operations headquarters in Communications Branch at General Headquarters of the Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto, namely, Licence Information, Attorney General's Laboratory, and the Ontario Provincial Police Administration Headquarters and, additionally, Records and Information Branch of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force, the Ontario Police College and the Ontario Police Commission.

The following map charts illustrate this provincial network. The network is linked with the R.C.M.P. system and police

forces in other provinces and countries.

An example of its far reaching capabilities and an item of note occurred in December, 1965. The wife of a man from Mount Forest, Ontario, who is employed in Nairobi, Kenya, Africa, died suddenly at her Mount Forest home and the Ontario Provincial Police were asked to notify, if possible, the husband. A Teletype message to Nairobi Police was sent, with confirmation two hours later that the message had been delivered to the husband.

Many instances could be given of its value to law enforcement within the Province. Suffice it to give one or two examples. A man in Oakville, Ontario, on arising in the morning discovered that his motor vehicle was missing. Due to the broadcast of this information over the intercommunication system, the motor vehicle was recovered two hours later in Sault Ste. Marie in possession of certain individuals. Another instance occurred in November, 1965. The Chief Constable of a City in the Eastern part of the Province supplied the modus operandi and description of a man who had defrauded a bank of some \$1,400. The message was transmitted to the central records branch, Ontario Provincial Police, which in a few minutes supplied the true name of the culprit, giving his aliases and two or more addresses in that region where he was known to frequent. These instances are indicative of the proven value of the network in law enforcement by providing rapid dissemination of information with the result that a notable co-ordination of effort and efficiency is achieved between police forces.

The network now consists of the following -

O.P.P. Headquarters, District Headquarters and Detachments, including Zone Headquarters	-	60
Municipal Forces	-	<u>70</u>
Total	-	130

Plus -

Licence Information (O.P.P.)		
Attorney General's Laboratory, (O.P.P. Headquarters).		
O.P.P. Administration Headquarters.		
Records and Information Metropolitan Toronto.		
Ontario Police College.		
Ontario Police Commission.	-	<u>6</u>
Total	-	136

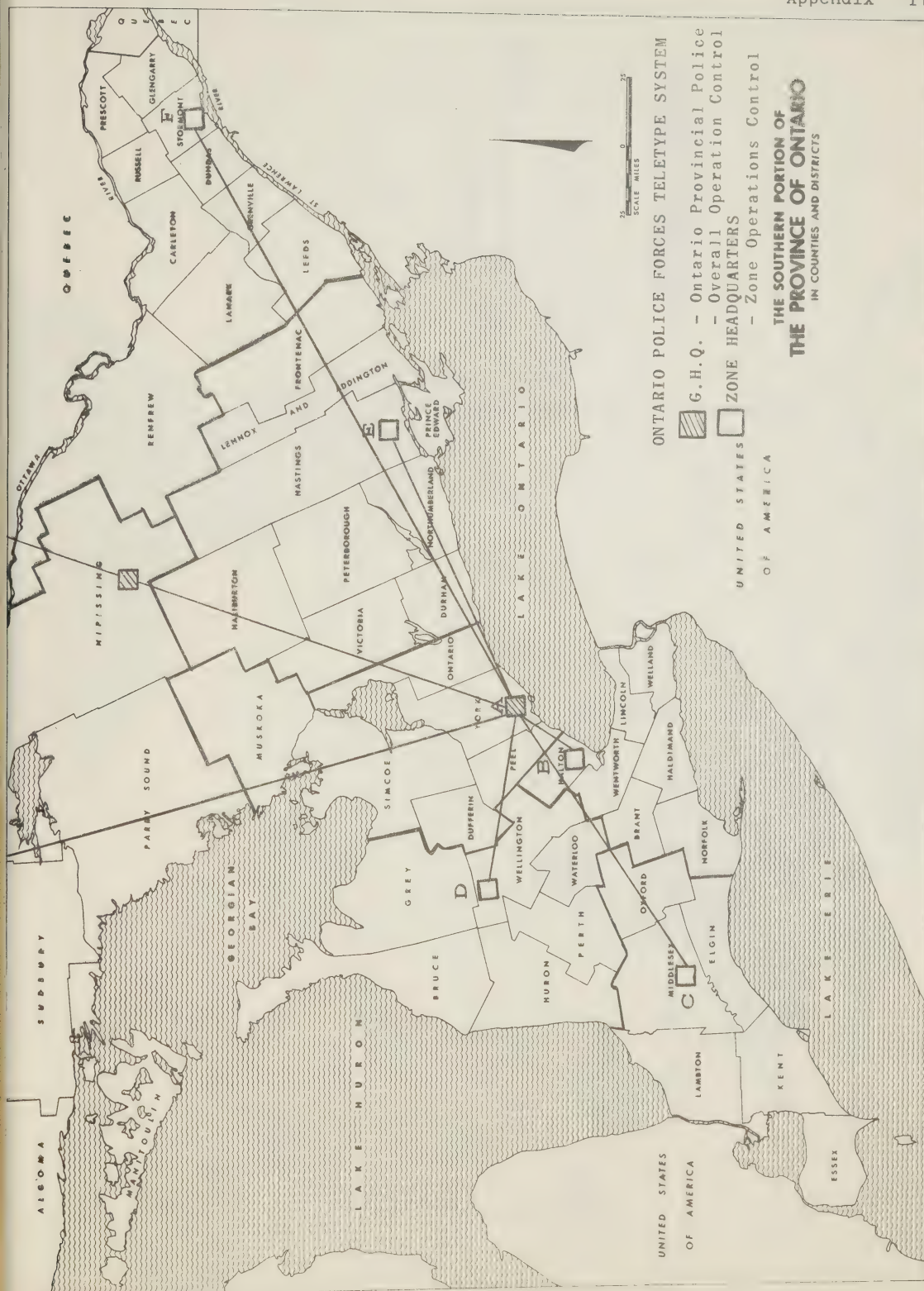
At O.P.P. Headquarters, 8 Zone Headquarters, and Metropolitan Toronto Police Headquarters, there are multiple installations to carry the extra loads, bringing
the total number of units in operation to - 149

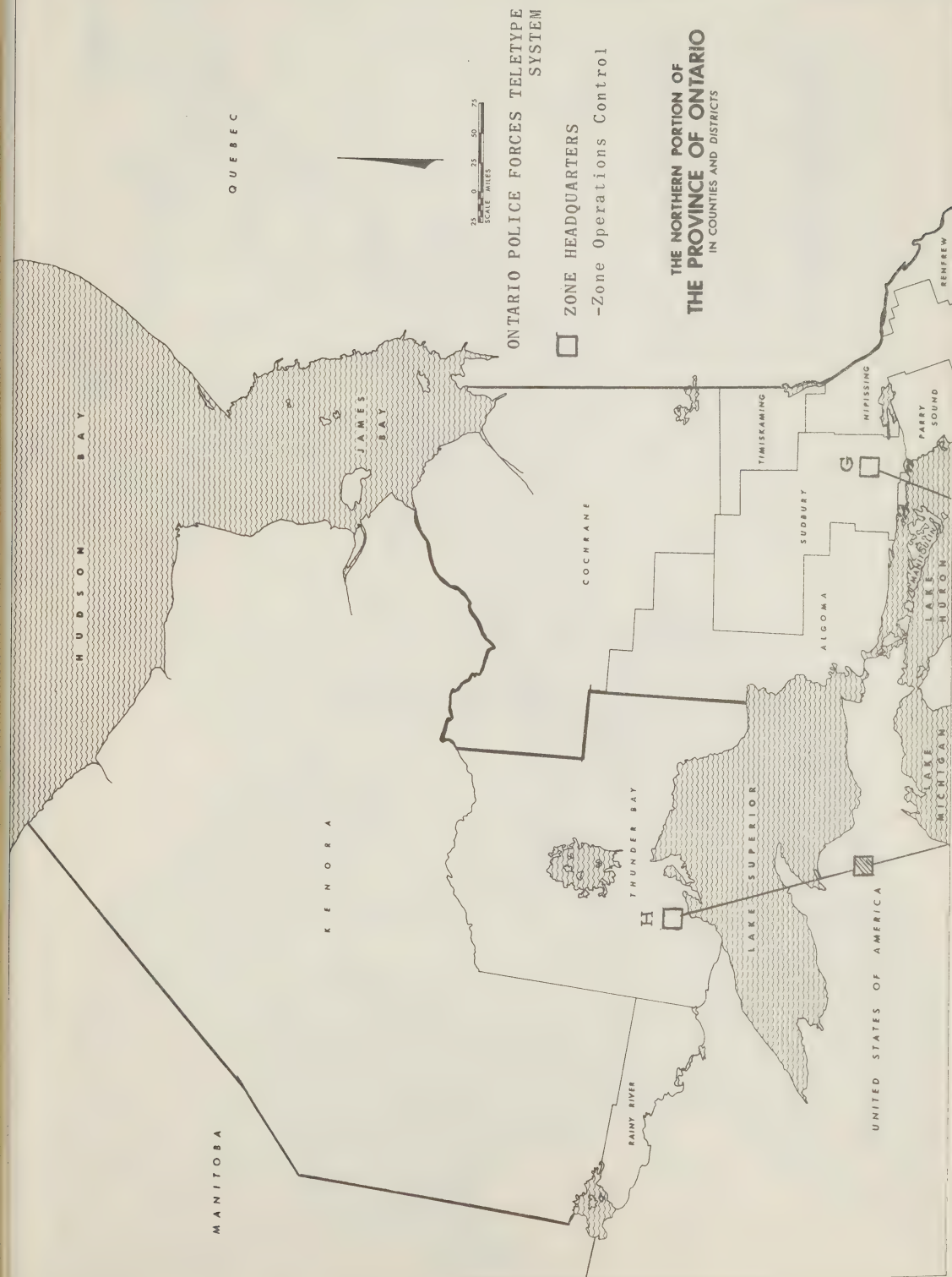
The total annual cost of this network amounts to \$205,123, of which the Ontario Government pays \$160,867 (which includes the sum of \$48,516 rental for O.P.P. installations at same rate as paid by municipalities), and the municipal forces \$44,256. The municipal charges are made up of a \$45 monthly rental per manual unit and a \$77 monthly rental for automatic tape equipped unit.

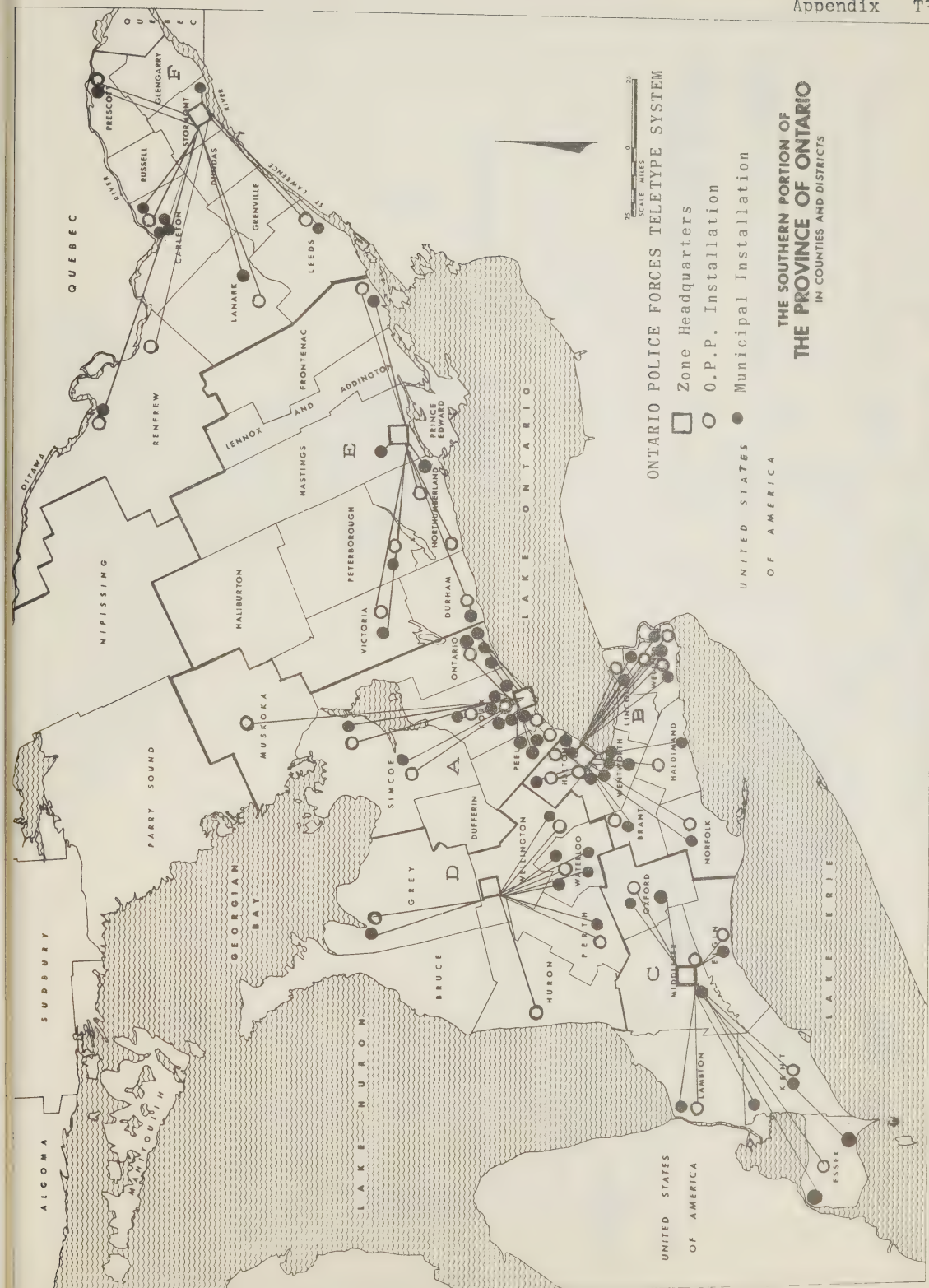
Expansion of the network to include additional installations is under consideration as needs are required and indicated.

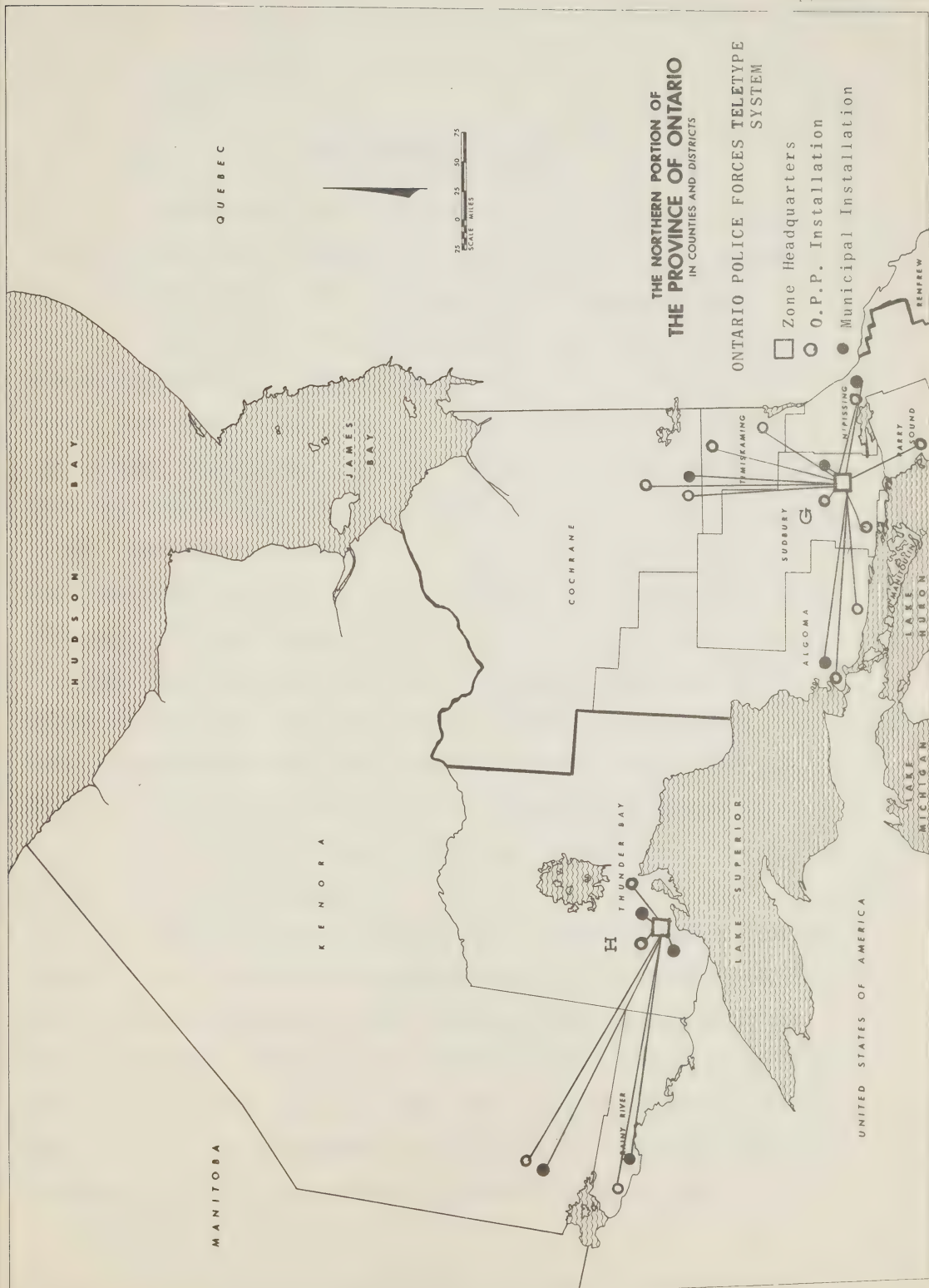
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

1. Supervising Governing Authority - The Ontario Police Commission.
2. Advisory Committee to the Supervising Governing Authority.
 - (a) The Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police or his representative.
 - (b) Representatives of Association of Municipal Police Governing Authorities.
 - (c) Representatives of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police.
3. Technical Operations Committee.
 1. Professor J. E. Reid of the University of Toronto.
 2. Chief Superintendent W. J. McBride, O.P.P.
 3. Superintendent George Long, Metropolitan Toronto Police Force.
or such other persons as may be designated by the Ontario Police Commission.
4. Operations.
The Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police.
5. General Consultant.
Professor J. E. Reid of the University of Toronto.









VI.

INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

During the year your Commission directed its efforts to accelerate and co-ordinate the endeavours of police forces in Ontario in the study and investigation of organized crime.

A visit was made to Chicago to study methods and procedures being followed by the Illinois State Crime Investigating Committee in Chicago, and the Intelligence Division of the Chicago City Police. Similar studies were also made of other American Federal and Municipal agencies. Visits were then made to all key centres in Ontario for the purpose of establishing and cementing relations with the Chiefs of Police and department personnel who were engaged in Criminal Intelligence duties. It was found that separate criminal intelligence functions were being performed by only three police forces in addition to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Ontario Provincial Police. Efforts were then made to stimulate interest in a programme to bring about the establishment of criminal intelligence services within other major forces.

Because there appeared to be a somewhat limited appreciation of the Criminal Intelligence function, it was decided to hold a Training Seminar at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer during September. This was attended by thirty investigators from twenty-two separate police forces and enforcement agencies including R.C.M.P., the enforcement division of the Canadian Immigration Department, as well as representatives from intelligence units

in Detroit and Buffalo. Discussion Leaders for the one week Seminar were drawn from experts in their respective fields, from police forces within Ontario, and the R.C.M.P., as well as two from United States organizations who have had years of experience in fighting organized crime. As a result of this, a meeting was called of the heads of forces who had been represented at the Seminar, and it was proposed to them that an organization of Criminal Intelligence officers, embracing all of their jurisdictions, be formed. The proposal was accepted and an association was formed comprising eighteen of the major police forces in Ontario. It is known as "Criminal Intelligence Services - Ontario," (C.I.S.O.), and its broad general purpose is gathering, correlating and disseminating, on a need-to-know basis, all information obtainable of persons involved in organized crime. The offices of this Commission are utilized as the headquarters for this organization and the Commission's two Intelligence Officers serve as co-ordinators of the group. The governing authority for the organization is composed of the heads of all forces within Ontario who are active participants, and the Commissioner of the R.C.M.P.

Full membership in the C.I.S.O. is confined to Ontario police forces, but associate membership can be made available to such law enforcement agencies in any Province in Canada and the United States with whom we have a common problem. Eligibility for membership is based not only on the requirements of a particular force to receive this intelligence but also on the basis of its ability to contribute intelligence information to the

organization. Any police force in the Province may make application for membership, which application will be considered by all the members. This does not, however, mean that a police force which is not a member will not receive the criminal intelligence which will assist it in combatting criminal activities in its area.

Also during 1965 our Intelligence Officers made several visits to the cities of Montreal and Quebec where, through the offices of the Honourable the Minister of Justice for Quebec, Mr. Claude Wagner, and his staff, as well as the Directors of the Montreal City Police and the Quebec Provincial Police, liaison was established which has served us in providing valuable information concerning the link between organized crime in Quebec and Ontario.

One of the Intelligence Officers of this Commission now holds membership in the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit of the United States, thus cementing relationship for the exchange of vital intelligence information.

From the facts ascertained during the year it has been established that there is collusion among major criminals in Ontario, Quebec, and bordering centres of the United States. It has been determined that the fields in which this collusion is present are; narcotics distribution, bankruptcy, arson and insurance frauds, gambling, counterfeiting, the planning of major robberies and the large scale disposition of stolen bonds, jewellery and furs. There have been several criminal occurrences in Ontario during the year which have clearly indicated the existence of syndicated crime control with tentacles reaching into

such U. S. centres as Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Buffalo and Detroit, and in Canadian centres such as Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver. Additionally, close attention has been paid to the infiltration of legitimate businesses by known criminals, a trend which has lately become more prevalent. As yet we have not been able to assess all the fields of crime in which this state of organization exists, nor the full extent of the control which is exercised by leaders of organized crime, but there are indications that other areas of crime are also within the orbit of organized groups. We are optimistic that the formation of the C.I.S.O., and the liaison which has been established with other forces and agencies, will enable the police of Ontario and this Commission to determine the extent of this criminal network and to take counteractive measures to thwart and check its activities.

VII

STATISTICS

By Section 39b.(a) of the Police Act of Ontario it is the function of this Commission -

"To maintain a system of statistical records and research studies of criminal occurrences and matters related thereto for the purpose of aiding the police forces in Ontario."

In the performance of this function your Commission is establishing a system of statistical returns and reports. A compilation of these accompanies this Report as Appendix I, being taken from municipal returns submitted to this Commission by the various police forces, and which are, in reality, copies of returns submitted by these forces to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

It is recognized that much could be desired in content, method, recording and tabulation. With this in mind, your Commission has established a Select Committee to undertake a study and prepare a report with recommendations for the improvement of statistical records and research studies of criminal occurrences. This Commission would then, at any given time, on a monthly or quarterly basis, be able to inform the Attorney General of the state of crime in the Province. Research studies of these statistics would, it is hoped, enable conclusions to be reached as to causes and control of crime.

This may eventually lead to the establishment of a provincial central records bureau, not only as a repository of records and statistics, but also for the purpose of dissemination of criminal intelligence for the benefit of all concerned directly or indirectly with law enforcement.

The above mentioned Select Committee will be composed of experts in the fields of criminology, computer science, statistics, and police records and reporting. The personnel of the Committee is complete and your Commission is fortunate in obtaining the services of outstanding men in their respective fields.

If this Commission is properly to perform its functions in this regard, consideration must be given to an increase in its staff, particularly a qualified records officer. Recommendation as to essential requirements has been submitted by your Commission.

Ontario Police Commission,
123 Edward Street,
TORONTO 2, Ontario.

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MADE IN U.S.A.